

ONE ANOTHER'S MURDER.

If any little word of ours
Can make one life the brighter,
If any little word of ours
Can make one heart the lighter,
God help us speak that little word,
And take our bit of singing,
And drop it in some lonely vale
To set the echoes ringing.

If any little word of ours
Can make one life the sweeter,
If any little word of ours
Can make one step the feeter,
God give us love and care and strength
To help along each other.

If any watchful thought of ours
Can make some work the stronger,
If any cheerful smile of ours
Can make its brightness longer,
Then let us speak that thought to-day,
With tender eyes a-glowing,
God may grant some weary one
Shall reap from our glad sowing.

PLATONIC FRIENDSHIP

PLATONIC friendship," observed Phoebe, dreamily, "should be encouraged by every parent."

"It never will be," I asserted. "She looked at me critically. 'You say that because that is what you hope.'"

"Indeed, no," I replied energetically. "I am past the age to need anyone to encourage my friendships."

"Ah," said Phoebe thoughtfully. "You will approve of platonic friendship?" I queried.

"I do," she said, warmly. "It is the ideal."

"The difficulty is," I remarked, "a way of maintaining the ideal."

"The frailty of men," quoth Phoebe. "Or woman," I interpolated.

"Yes," agreed Phoebe. "It really is a disheartening."

"Which?" I queried.

Phoebe ignored the question. "Directly one begins thoroughly to understand a man," she hesitated.

"So your experiments have not always been successful?" I remarked.

Phoebe sighed plaintively.

"You are perceiving," I observed.

"The cause is good," she said.

"I had a suspicion that for some time Phoebe had been endeavoring to make experiments with me. I, on the other hand, was anxious to make an experiment with Phoebe, but of quite a different nature. It was an open question which would prevail."

"Are you very busy at present?" I inquired.

Phoebe hesitated. "If you mean have I many platonic friends, I have three."

"At Christmas there were ten," I said, severely.

Phoebe looked thoughtful or was it only for me to see the length of her hair?

"Who are they?" I demanded.

"Mr. Elliot, Mr. Bruce and Jack Rogers."

"Him?" I murmured. "Elliot has \$150 a year; Bruce has to keep a home



"I MIGHT HAVE KNOWN IT."

For three sisters, and Rogers is lame and consumptive, I see."

"I was bitterly disappointed," sighed Phoebe.

"Yes," I agreed; "all the nice ones have irretrievably committed themselves. It is hard luck."

Phoebe flushed indignantly. "I did not mean that," she exclaimed hotly.

"The truth is," I said, you are disappointed that those three did not do likewise."

Phoebe was seriously annoyed. "I thought at least Mr. Temple, you were educated enough to appreciate friendship in its highest form," she said, indignantly. "Instead of making it the target for your subtle wit."

I accepted the reproach—I deserved it.

"I am wondering whether my attempt to appreciate friendship in its highest form will be doomed to failure," I remarked pleasantly after a minute or two's silence.

"You're," Phoebe was startled out of her clasp of righteous indignation.

"Oh, yes? Didn't you know?" I replied. "I followed your example just after Christmas. I thought you would have heard."

"There were no lack of comments," I assure you."

"But I thought you disapproved of the whole thing," said Phoebe, with an injured air.

"You—and others—converted me," I said, indignantly.

Phoebe made an exclamation which might have been anything.

"In fact," I continued, "I am quite an advocate of platonic friendship now. I have one fear, though."

"What is that?" asked Phoebe sharply.

"That ours should, as so many of yours have done, have an untimely ending."

Phoebe jumped to conclusions.

"You mean," she said, anxiously, "that you want to end it?"

"Well," I admitted, "it is something like that."

Phoebe paused a moment. "I know who it is," she said definitely.

"Do you?" I said politely.

"Yes," exclaimed Phoebe, scornfully. "It's Dora Russell. I might have known it long ago."

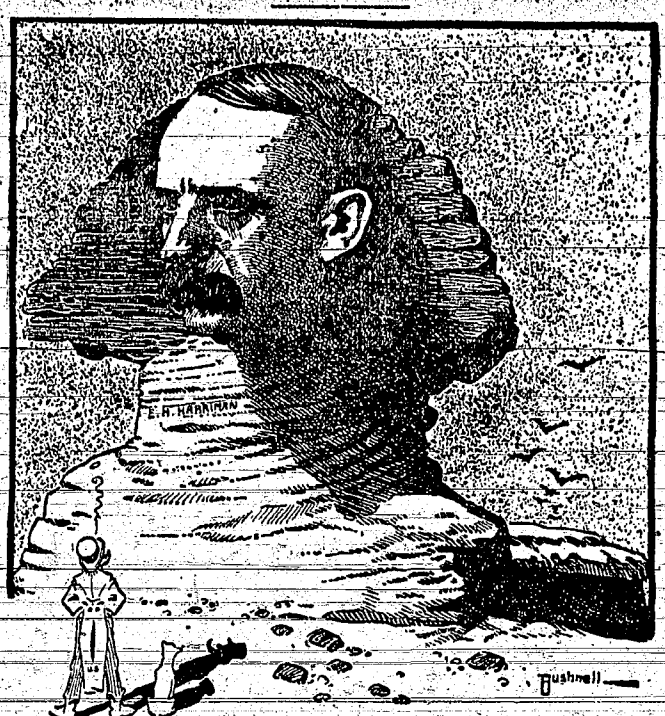
"Miss Russell," I remarked, blandly, "is a charming girl."

"She is a detestable flirt," said Phoebe, spitefully.

"I thought you were such friends," I thought could see that she was protesting.

"One never thinks of appearances in

SPHINX OF WALL STREET



Edw. H. Harriman, the new power in the railroad and financial world, the "Sphinx of Wall Street," never lets one hand know what the other is doing when moving the pawns in the financial game. He is silent to the point of secretiveness. His closest intimates know nothing of his plans for railroad domination.

Weeks, and sometimes months, pass before Harriman's gigantic moves become known. Even his family does not share in his business and confidence. Harriman is the dominant force in the railway world, and Harriman believes in himself. Once a plan is conceived he works for its fruition resolutely and forcefully, believing that what he does is right.

Harriman is short, of medium build, with large head. His small, beady eyes of deep black snap behind heavily rimmed spectacles, while a heavy mustache conceals a firm mouth. Harriman wears an immense derby hat pulled far down over his head. He would never be noticed in a small crowd.

An ideal friendship," I remarked truthfully.

Phoebe's face was in the shadow. "I suppose I may congratulate you soon?" she said in an expressionless voice.

"I'm not quite sure," I replied. "I hope so."

"I hope you will be very happy," she said, and I detected the faintest catch in her breath.

"I'm sure I shall," I said, and Phoebe looked suddenly tired.

"I wonder if you would mind going now," she said, with a pathetic little smile. "I have a wretched headache, and—Mr. Temple, Dora is really a very nice girl, and you know I think she's pretty, too."

"My conscience smote me," Phoebe said, I exclaimed impulsively. She looked at me.

"Miss Temple is engaged," Phoebe put her hand to her forehead wearily. "Yes," she said. "You told me so a minute ago. I congratulate you."

"But it's not to me," I explained. "It's to Mark Brown. That's why I don't think she'll care to continue her friendship with me much longer. Do you see?"

"Ah," Phoebe drew in a long breath. "What I really came for this afternoon—I'm tired of platonic. I mean something quite different," and I reached out and took her two hands in mine—London Mail.

RETORT OF THE REPORTER

His Last Remark Ends Conversation with a Railroad President.

Charles M. Jacobs, the chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel under the North River, recently conducted a party of railroad officials and reporters through the superb tunnel on foot, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

At one stage of the program there was some slight delay and Mr. Jacobs said with a laugh to a reporter: "We are not very punctual, are we? We are like a little country railroad that I used to ride on."

"To the president of this road a reporter went hurriedly on opening."

"I understand," he said, "that there has been an accident on your line to-night."

"Oh, you do, do you?" said the president with a sneer.

"Yes, sir," and the reporter waited, pencil in hand.

"What do you know about this accident?" the president, still sneering, asked.

"Nothing, except that it happened to the 9-15 train," the reporter meekly answered.

"Well," said the president, "that train came in on time to the minute."

"Are you sure of that?" said the reporter.

"Of course I am, sir."

"The disappointed reporter pocketed his tools."

"I suppose," he said, thoughtfully, "that must have been the accident reported to."

Healthfulness of Naps.

Prolonged "40 winks" during the day are severely condemned by many doctors on the ground that they affect one's regular sleep. Scientists have found that ordinarily in the human being there is the greatest vitality between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., and the least between 2 o'clock and 5 o'clock in the morning. Long sleeps during the day interfere with this order of nature and sometimes affect various organs, causing headache. The nap of 40 winks, but only 40, proves refreshing to many because it is too short to have any injurious consequences.

Travel and Education.

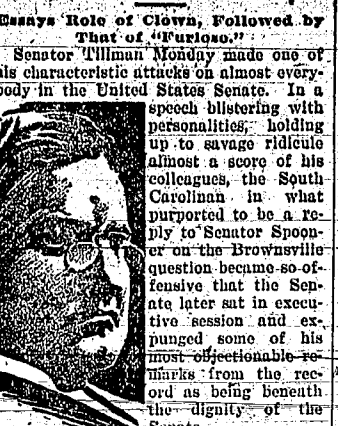
Bacon—"Don't you think travel is a great educator?"

Egbert—"Oh, yes; a man would never know that car windows were not made to open easily unless he traveled."

Xonkers Statesman.

Trying to avoid work is often the hardest kind.

TILLMAN IN A TIRADE.



Senator Tillman today made one of his characteristic tirades on almost every body in the United States Senate. In a speech blistering with personalities, holding up to savage ridicule almost a score of his colleagues, the South Carolina senator, in what purported to be a reply to Senator Spooner, a "juggler of international reputation," who also sang "bass, alto, soprano or tenor and was superb in any role." The minister circle between the speaker and the Senators who have spoken on the negro affair.

After completing this picture the Senator suddenly became serious and with frenzied and fervid oratory repeated remarks he had previously made on the subject of lynching negroes.

"He prefaced his defense of lynching with this declaration: 'It is but my duty to be blunt and outspoken and I have never taught my tongue the art of double dealing, and if there is an vice in man I abhor more than any other it is hypocrisy.'"

Mr. Spooner followed and denied that he held malice toward Mr. Tillman and thought his colleague would regret his words when he saw them in print.

Senator Chandler of Tennessee said that in all of his experience in the Senate he had never heard a speech so stupidly offensive as that of Mr. Tillman. He referred to the fact that he had been included in the South Carolina Senator's criticism, saying that Mr. Tillman's strictures on him had been without provocation.

AN AMERICAN IN RUSSIA.

Running as an Independent Candidate for a Seat in the Duma.

For the Russian Duma, Dr. Isaac A. Hourwich, who went to Russia as an American correspondent.

His friends in Russia, impressed by his familiarity with the government and institutions of that country, have prevailed on him to run for the district of Minsk.

Dr. Hourwich has a varied and interesting career. He was born in 1890 at Wilna, Russia, and was educated at the Altsik Gymnasium and at the University of St. Petersburg. At the age of 19 he wrote a pamphlet entitled, "What is Constitutionalism?" which brought about his arrest by the Czar's police. He was charged with treason and sentenced to nine months' solitary confinement. After serving his sentence he was sent back to Minsk.

Finally his activity became so obnoxious to the police that he was again arrested. This time he was sentenced to serve a four years sentence in Siberia. His offenses were not deemed serious enough to merit a term at hard labor in Siberian mines as has been the fate of so many of his fellow-revolutionists, but during his stay in Siberia he was under constant police surveillance and was required to give an exact account every day of his doings.

At the end of four years Dr. Hourwich went to Sweden. He arrived in this country in 1890, settled in New York, and attended lectures at Columbia University, where he obtained the degree of Ph. D. So prominent did he become in English that he undertook the practice of law among his compatriots in the metropolis, many of whom were attracted to him by his ability and the interest aroused by his romantic career.

After he went to Chicago, where he was a professor in the University of Chicago. In 1900 he became a naturalized citizen of the United States. After that he was a translator at the bureau of the mint in Washington, and in 1903 he became an expert special agent of the United States census office.

Two years ago he was seized with the desire of revisiting his native country, and armed with a complete absolution for all his political offenses, signed by Count Witte himself, Dr. Hourwich returned to his native country early last year.

Man Who Is Aboard.

In almost every newspaper you pick up you are pretty sure to find a lot of gush about the man behind the counter and the man behind the gun; the man behind the buzzsaw and the man behind the sun; the man behind the times and the man behind his rears; the man behind the plowshare and the man behind the fence; the man behind the whistle and the man behind the cars; the man behind the kiosk and the man behind the bars; the man behind his whiskers and the man behind his fists; and everything is ascribed on the list.

But they've skipped another fellow of whom nothing has been said—the fellow who is even, or a little way ahead, who pays for what he gets, whose bills are always signed. He's a blamed sight more important than the man who is behind. All the editors and merchants, and the whole commercial class are indebted for existence to this honest fellowman. He keeps us all in business, and his town is never or dead, and so we take of our hats to the man who is ahead—Judge.

Proof Positive.

Bortha—"But, papa, what have you against Charles? Wouldn't he make a good husband?"

Father—"He's a fool, and besides he's only after your money."

Bortha—"Oh, papa, I know he would marry me without a penny."

Father—"You see? He's even more of a fool than I thought!—Le Pole-Mole."

Too many friends in need will keep an easy man broke.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



other—yemini. Be sure there are no deficiencies at the immediate base of the tree. A slight mounding is good. At all events, leave no hollows that will hold water to freeze at times of sudden falls in temperature, thereby greatly damaging trees. If mice or rabbits are feared, protect with wire netting two paper cones, roll around an old broomstick, or any round object, to give it a circular shape, the sticks removed and the wire will spring around the trunk and hold itself in place. See that all drains are in good order.

Pumpkin sugar in town.

Sugar from pumpkins will be the next source of wealth which will be developed in Iowa, for the authorities at the agricultural college declare high grade sugar will be made from them by a process even more simple than that required to make it from beets. Experiments have resulted in the production of a species of pumpkin which contains 4 per cent of sugar, and it is the prediction that in three years the sugar element will be increased to 12 per cent. This is equal to the quantity of sugar found in the best variety of sugar beet. Because pumpkins are easily raised and a tonnage may be produced to the acre which will exceed that of beets, the new sugar pumpkin will open up a valuable field for the Iowa farmers. The pumpkins may be planted in the corn fields, and the same soil which will produce corn may be made to produce a crop of pumpkins at the same time—American Cultivator.

Curran Seed Meal.

Cotton seed meal is the cheapest form of protein for the feeder to purchase, says a bulletin by the Louisiana station. Many of the manufacturers are introducing a considerable quantity of lint and hulls in their meals. They grind these meals so fine that it is often hard to detect the adulteration. Two great additions of hulls and lint lowers the value of this valuable by-product for feeding purposes. A good meal should have a nutty odor, bright yellow color, and should be dry and finely ground. It should run at least 45 per cent protein, not over 10 per cent fat, and not over 3 per cent fiber. On account of the improvements in the manufacture of cotton seed meal, meals are showing a lower fat content than formerly. Two high fat contents is objectionable. In general the meals vary from 18.88 per cent to 23.88 per cent protein.

In purchasing meals or requiring purposes avoid the dark-colored samples. Do not buy a meal just because it is cotton seed meal. Purchase from a reliable mill or agent, and demand a guarantee.

Standard for Curing Hams.

In response to the inquiry of a correspondent the following directions are given for curing hams:

First of all, the meat must be thoroughly chilled. A perfectly safe rule is made as follows: Twenty-one pounds of common salt, six pounds of brown sugar, and one pound of ground saltpetre. Some cured hams are cured in a solution of 72 degrees of saltpetre and add sugar and saltpetre. In every case hams should be rolled a couple of times during the first two weeks of curing. A good temperature to cure in is 34 to 38 degrees Fahrenheit. Some cured hams are cured in a solution of 72 degrees of saltpetre and add sugar and saltpetre. In every case hams should be rolled a couple of times during the first two weeks of curing. A good temperature to cure in is 34 to 38 degrees Fahrenheit. Some cured hams are cured in a solution of 72 degrees of saltpetre and add sugar and saltpetre. In every case hams should be rolled a couple of times during the first two weeks of curing. A good temperature to cure in is 34 to 38 degrees Fahrenheit.

Winter Killing of Fruit Trees.

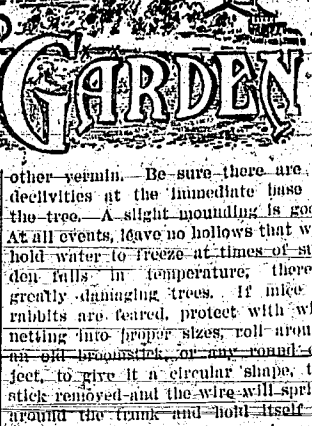
We have all had some experience in winter killing of fruit trees, but few of us are none the wiser for the experience except in noting the great difference of opinion which prevails regarding the causes of this trouble.

To prevent the young wood from being killed it must be made to ripen properly in the fall. This may be accomplished by giving attention to the drainage of the soil so that it will dry out in the fall and check the growth of the trees. Naturally the destruction of the roots is a much more serious matter. The death of fruit tree roots is almost always due to improper soil conditions. Trees in soil are rarely killed in winter. Likewise a straw or ream under the roots gives them ample protection. Again, the roots are comparatively safe from injury if the soil contains humus, as would be obtained from thorough mulching. Small trees may be well protected by throwing a few shovelfuls of soil or manure about the base. Drainage is also important in preserving the roots from damage. It should always be remembered that trees which are allowed to remain infested with fungus diseases or insect pests are far more likely to die in winter than are healthy trees. Attention to the general health of the trees and to proper soil conditions furnish the best possible means of warding off the danger of winter killing. The methods suggested are not difficult to apply, and are such as should prevail on every well-located fruit farm.—Indianapolis News.

Protection of Fruit Trees.

A successful fruit grower says: One of the most important points in preparing bearing apple trees for winter, in my opinion, is to remove all rubbish that may afford shelter for mice or

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1001—Conference at Hampton Court palace, leading to new translation of the Bible.

1001—Seventeen Anabaptist leaders executed in London.

1070—Claude Duval, the highwayman, executed.

1740—Jacobites victorious at Falkirk Moor.

1760—British museum opened.

1772—Queen Matilda of Denmark condemned to imprisonment for life.

1793—Louis XVI. of France guillotined.

1800—John Breckinridge of Kentucky became Attorney General of United States.

1809—Sir John Moore killed at the battle of Corunna.

1812—Cienfuegos taken by Wellington.

1815—Lady Hamilton, Nelson's "Guardian Angel," died in poverty at Calais.

1816—General thanksgiving in England for peace following end of Napoleonic wars.

1828—Count Casimir Potocki elected President of Greece.

1839—City of Acre captured by the British.

1852—Trial by jury abolished in Austrian empire.

1854—Immigrant ship, Tayleur, wrecked on Irish coast near Dublin; 290 lives lost.

1858—Attempted assassination of Napoleon III. by Orsini.

1860—Capt. Harrison of the Great Eastern drowned at Southampton by capsizing of small boat.

1881—Juarez entered City of Mexico, and re-elected president.

1892—Two hundred armed men in Hartley colliery disaster.

1894—Society for promoting aerial navigation formed at Paris.

1895—Capture of Fort Fisher. Emperor Maximilian instituted the order of the Mexican Eagle.

1897—Forty-one persons drowned in recent's Lake Erie calamity.

1898—Gen. Pope assigned to command of department of the lakes, with headquarters at Detroit.

1873—Funeral of Napoleon III. at Chislehurst.

1874—King and Chang, the famous Siamese twins, died.

1879—E. M. Ward, member of the Royal Academy, committed suicide at Windsor.

1885—Messrs. Cameron and Harbert were correspondents killed in the Sudan.

1886—Order of presidential succession declared.

1887—Hateless commerce bill became a law.

1890—Sinhia submitted, ending Indian war in the Northwest.

1892—Nineteen lives lost in burning of surgical institute at Indianapolis.

1903—Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii deposed by revolutionists.

1904—Sixteen killed in railroad disaster in Province of Matanzas, Cuba.

1905—Ernesto Edix Eautu became President of France.

1906—Gen. Martinez Campos resigned the captain generalship of Cuba.

1907—Spanish ginseng, the ginseng destroyed by Cuban troops.

1909—U. S. Senate ratified Samon treaty with Germany.

1909—German gunboat Panther bombarded a Venezuelan fort. Congress suspended coal duties for one year.

1904—Joseph Chamberlain's tariff commission met in London.

1905—Attempt on the life of the Czar at the ceremony of the blessing of the Neva. Great Fall River strike ended.

Electric Racetrack Cars New.

One of the new trams in the automobile track was shown in the Madison Square Garden exhibit, when electric vehicles were being demonstrated. The new machine attracted much attention. It is a small, open-top, gasoline car, is made by the Electric Car Company, and one of them was purchased by C. K. G. Billings, owner of the championship track, two miles. The sixty horse-power Thomas flyer has broken all time records and is expected to continue until Feb. 9, after a run to Chicago, having been in continuous operation 1,000 hours, representing a journey of 7,000 miles.

Hullas-London Fast Line.

A project for Canadian steam service from Hull to London, England, is announced at Montreal. The time from Hull to London is to be three and one-half days. It will depend, however, on the sanction and subsidy of the Dominion parliament. It is claimed that with railroads, the journey could be made as quickly from London to Chicago as it is now made from London to New York. Lord Strathcona is interested in this project.

Pope on Organized Anarchy.

An encyclical addressed by Pope Pius to the French clergy and people declares that the government's action is a declaration of war against all spiritual ideas as well as against the church. The Catholics must be prepared for all sorts of trials, but they are certain of final victory. From the point of view of the exercise of religion, the new law has organized anarchy. It is declared that the pontiff could not have acted otherwise without breaking oath. The Paris press takes this encyclical as proof that the Vatican is determined to continue the war.

Crawford Avalanche.

O. PAI MEER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year \$1.00
Six Months .50
Three Months .25

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

LANSING, MICH., Jan. 1, 1907.

To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan.

The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan is hereby called to meet in the City of Grand Rapids on

THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1907,

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating two candidates for Regent of the University, one candidate for Member of the State Board of Education and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

In accordance with the provisions of law and the action of the State Central Committee, every county will be entitled to one delegate for each three hundred of the total vote cast therein for the Republican candidate for Governor at the last election and one additional delegate for a minority of 151 voter or more.

Under the resolution of 1888, no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the state convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

The delegates from the several counties in each congressional district are requested to meet in district caucuses at ten o'clock in the morning of the day of the state convention, and elect officers as follows: to be presented to the state convention for confirmation:

1. One Vice President.
2. One Assistant Secretary.
3. One member of the committee on Credentials.
4. One member of the committee on Permanent Organization and Order of business.
5. One member of the committee on Resolutions.

In compliance with the resolution adopted in Detroit, June 23, 1894, the secretary of each county convention is urged to the Secretary of the State Central Committee at Clare, by the earliest mail after the delegates to the state convention are chosen, a certified list of delegates to the state convention from his county, and the chairman of each county delegation is requested to deliver the credentials of his delegation to the member of the Committee on Credentials at the district caucuses.

GARRITT J. DIEKEMA, Chairman.

DENNIS E. ALWARD, Secretary.

Crawford County is entitled to two delegates.

Senator Alger is Dead.

At 8 o'clock last Thursday morning the wire transmitted the above sentence to all parts of our country and around the world.

Our state and nation mourns the passing of a man who had made himself great in peace and war, in private and in public life, and was respected and honored by his countrymen, and in our state where he was best known, as have been but few of those who have gone before.

His death, though long anticipated from the heart trouble from which he has suffered for several years, was sudden, for the preceding day, and that morning, he had seemed unusually well. He had attended as usual on the session of the Senate Wednesday, and among his last official acts was the signing of bills by private bills for veterans, who had no better friend.

No braver soldier, no purer man, no man with broader practical charity, no man whose daily private or public life would bear more close inspection could be found, and the historian of the future who writes the history of his life will have but one grand eulogy.

In the many battles he had won, and dying fame, but his grandest achievement was in the forlorn hope at Boonville, where by his intrepid fighting, he saved Sheridan and his troops though himself severely wounded. It was then he nobly won his star. As Secretary of War and as Secretary of the Governor of the State, as a Commander in Chief of the G. A. R., as a business man and a citizen, he has never been found wanting.

The funeral at the Washington residence was attended by the President and Cabinet officers, by many foreign diplomats, Senators and Congressmen and was conducted in a manner devoid of ostentation. A grand eulogy and prayer by Dr. Wallace Radcliffe and prayer by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, and the body was taken to a special train, escorted by four troops of Cavalry, the bands marching in all-nice.

The train reached Detroit about 10 o'clock Sunday morning, accompanied by the family and the committees from the Senate and House of Representatives, and the body was escorted to the City Hall where it lay in state until 5 o'clock, when it was removed to their front street residences, where the funeral services were conducted Monday at 2 o'clock and the final obsequies observed at the family vault in Elmwood Cemetery.

Reaction Against Socialism.

It is a remarkable and probably significant coincidence that on the same day state Socialism should sustain two very severe reverses in different countries of Europe. Germany, the continental hotbed of paternalism, administered the worst drubbing that the Socialists of that country have received in more than twenty years. The reichstag elections just held resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the party, and while rebalancing in a large number of districts is necessary and may change results somewhat, it seems certain that hardly more than half of its candidates in heretofore Socialist constituencies will retain their seats. On the day of the German elections the Labor party of Great Britain, by the heavy vote of eight to one, in national convention at Belfast, rejected a declaration seeking to commit it to government ownership and state socialism. It declined most emphatically, and with every appearance of finality, to commit itself to a policy whose purpose was to overthrow the existing competitive system and to substitute therefore public control of all industrial and commercial activity.

The cause for these sudden and pronounced reactions against Socialism is not wholly apparent and may not become so at once. In Great Britain it may be due to the fact that the Laborites, having gained entrance to parliament and experienced the responsibilities of holding office and exercising power, having discovered the wisdom of conservatism both as a promoter of their economic welfare and as the surest means of gaining what they desire in the way of remedial and helpful legislation. In Germany it is doubtless a natural rebellion of the people against political conditions that have long held sway that have produced no tangible results save agitation and turmoil and have at last become intolerable. Chancellor Von Buelow's part in the remarkable campaign was perhaps a very small contributor to the overthrow of Socialism. While technically the result is a vote of confidence in the Kaiser's colonial policy, it was in reality not so much a victory for the government as a repulse of the extremists.

There will still be plenty of radicalism in the reichstag opposition, but out and out Socialism which had for its purpose the virtual overthrow of the monarchy and which had grown to proportions that were alarming to the emperor, has received a setback that will take generations to overcome. Saginaw News.

Why Many Young Women Don't Marry.

We hear a great many reasons—good, bad and indifferent why girls don't marry.

Here is a reason that we don't hear very much about, and yet it is a very real one. The day is past when a girl married for a home; a modern, capable girl can provide a home for herself. There is only one reason why she should marry, and that is for love. But when you see a splendid girl married to a miserable little creature, snapper of a man, it is very hard to believe that she married him for love.

It seems impossible that an insignificant nothing of a man should dare to ask a fine intelligent girl to marry him.

And yet when girls remain unmarried the reason is nearly always ascribed to "lack of opportunity."

That is not true, for there are very few women in the world who have never had a chance to marry. But there are a great many women in the world who have never met the right man, and therefore have remained single, sooner than marry a man whom they did not love.

Woman is not the beaming adorer that man is, so she does not demand a lot of things that man does not want. An intelligent man, whom she can honor as well as love.

Woman, I am glad to say, is getting much harder to suit in the husband line. "Ting was when good looks, good clothes and a dashing manner were enough for her."

Nowadays she realizes that even if she does marry, life may still hold much for her. There are better things in life than marriage with a poor little specimen of manhood.

To marry a good man is the best fate that can befall any girl.

But to marry a man whom she neither loves nor looks up to is about the worst fate that can befall her.

Don't throw yourself away; don't be in a hurry to marry the first man that asks you unless you sincerely love him. Remember that married life has its ups and downs, and that it requires a great deal of love to keep the way smooth.

And the next time you hear people saying that the country is full of old maids, just say to them: "Bring out a more satisfactory lot of men, and you won't find so many old maids."—E.K.

The increase in wages provided for the employees of American mills and factories, for the workers in American mines and on American railroads, during the past six months alone will promptly provide for an enlargement of the American market, greater than the foreign trade of our country with any single nation on the globe.

The increased demands from our workingmen due directly to these increased wages, proved an expansive in full for orders beyond capacity to meet, for overburdened freight trains and for a day and night activity in all sections of the union. Through this increased prosperity of our country, due directly to the greater ability of our own people to buy and pay for our own products, does the American protective tariff find its logical illustration and its unanswerable argument.

Pot Pouri.

How much the heart may bear, and yet not break!
How much the flesh may suffer, and not die!
I question much if any pain or ache
Of soul or body brings our end more nigh.
Death chooses his own time; till that is worn,
All evils may be borne.
We shrink and shudder at the surgeon's knife,
Each nerve recoiling from the cruel steel,
Whose edge seems searching for the quivering life,
And yet the bitter pages but reveal
That still, although the trembling flesh be torn,
This also can be borne.
We see a sorrow rising in our way,
And try to flee from the approaching ill,
We seek some small escape—we weep
and pray.
But when the blow falls, then our hearts are still.
Not that the pain is of its sharpness shorn,
But that it can be borne.
We wind our life about another life,
We hold it closer, dearer than our own.
Upon it faints and falls in deadly strife,
Leaving us stunned and stricken and alone.
But ah! we do not die with those we mourn.
This also can be borne.
Behold we live through all things, famine, thirst,
Heregiment, pain, all grief and misery,
All woe and sorrow; life inflicts its worst
On soul and body, but we cannot die.
Though we be sick and tired, and faint and worn,
Lo! all things can be borne.

Make Marriage Engagements Public.

About the only practicable improvement in marriage is that suggested by a Kansas legislator, who is going to introduce a bill compelling the publication of marriage engagements for 30 days preceding the ceremony. This of course, is already the custom in some circles of society, where marriage engagements are invariably made public. Among the Jews engagements are regarded as only one degree less sacred than marriage itself. In Europe the laws of most countries compel the publication of banns of marriage, so that the whole community is made aware that matrimony is contemplated and any impediment to the match may be discovered. But among a large majority of people in the United States no such provision is made. Hasty marriages are frequent, and even when engagements are of some length they are not always acknowledged. This, of course, makes deception easy, and even crime. A man may marry 40 wives, as Hoch did, says the Chicago Journal, and unless some unusual circumstance arises he may escape detection. A law compelling the publication of marriage engagements would undoubtedly lessen the evils attending matrimony in this country. If thirty days before the knot is tied the news were circulated and discussed by everybody interested, many a bad marriage would be prevented and much suffering would be avoided. Marriage is a very important event in human life, and the state should take every means to make it safe.

Here is a story told by the New York World that ought to be read to all children: "Kneeling around a second-hand Christmas tree, three little boys were found yesterday by agents of the Children's Society in an old house near the Catholic Rectory in the Bronx. They had been living there all alone for six weeks, ever since their father, John Marion, disappeared. Their mother they had not seen since she was taken many months ago to a sanitarium for consumptives in Sullivan county. The Christmas tree the boys had brought in from the street. They had decorated it with a few discarded toys picked up here and there in the neighborhood. Ragged, hungry, unkempt and shivering with cold, they presented a pathetic spectacle as they were led away from the place which had once been a happy home to them. The children were Michael Marion, aged fifteen; William, aged thirteen; and James, seven years old. Their ten-year-old sister, Margaret, they said, was with their mother. How they had lived for six weeks without freezing or starving to death was a mystery to Edgar C. Farrington and O'Connell Cunningham, the agents of the Children's Society, who found them. After being arraigned in the children's court, they were taken to the society's rooms and fed liberally and made snug."

People who write things which they would like to see printed in a newspaper should bear in mind that what they write as their personal opinion should be fathered by them, and when they write stuff that is not fit for them to put their name to, it should never be printed. Remember the rule of all decent newspapers and you will never have occasion to put on the shoe. This is the rule which we give in all kindness. Never ask a newspaper to do anything you are ashamed to do yourself.

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Michigan Highways.

The report of State Highway Commissioner Carter, which will soon come from the printer, will be an interesting and valuable volume. It will show that this nearest department of the state government, though about the smallest among the liveliest in the bunch, and quite the liveliest of its class among all the states that have highway departments. It will show that in about seventeen months with a total of ninety-eight thousand dollars to work with ninety thousand direct appropriation and eight thousand license fees under the automobile law department, has secured the completion of ninety three miles of stone and macadam road, all accepted and the reward paid. If we compare this record with the result of the first two years in other states that are experimenting with state roads, we shall see that our state shows up well. Massachusetts, invested eighteen thousand dollars, and produced no road. New Jersey put in one hundred thousand dollars, shows five miles of road. New Jersey for two hundred eighty thousand dollars constructed thirty-seven miles and Connecticut for three hundred thousand shows thirty-five miles. The why of the greatly superior result in Michigan, the commissioner modestly says, is not in Horatio S. Ede, but in the law which the Michigan legislature enacted and the governor approved. The state under our law does not build roads, nor have any responsibility for their cost or economy of construction. That is entirely in the control of the localities, as well as the type of road they shall choose to have, but when the road is completed and approved by the commissioner up-to-specifications, then the state pays a stipulated reward for a specified grade of road.

There will be no ice famine for the Michigan Central this year along its Mackinaw division. The railroad will have all the ice that its trains can use and there will be none better in the world. The contractors finished filling the ice-houses in Bay City and will finish the houses at Mackinaw City and Grayling this week. Formerly the Michigan Central cut its ice from Otsego lake, in Otsego county, and from Mullet lake, Cheboygan county, a product which was always considered next to absolutely pure. This winter the crop has been taken from George's lake, on the Hecia branch in Ogemaw county. George's lake is fed by springs and is so deep that the bottom has not been touched in some places. The ice ranges from 11 inches to 12 inches in thickness, without a drop of snow on it, and so clear that a newspaper can be read through it. This is the first time that this lake has been used. It makes a shorter haul to Bay City than Otsego lake, and besides, the ice is of a better quality if it can be possible.—Bay City Times.

1878. 1907.

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WILL RECALL TROOPS

RUSSIAN FORCES TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM MANCHURIA.

Immediate Evacuation Taken as Assurance of Peace and Good Faith on Part of Czar's Government—Austro-Hungarian Kills Wife.

The Russian government has decided to withdraw its troops from Manchuria immediately instead of awaiting the date, April 15, fixed by the Russo-Japanese agreement. The governments of China and Japan have been notified of the decision and of the steps already taken by Russia, thus assuring the completion of the evacuation at an early date. This decision is considered as conclusive proof of the peaceful intentions of Russia and also that she has no future plans concerning Manchuria. The first step in the proposed internal reorganization of the Russian navy was taken the other day by the issuance of a decree reversing the system of decentralization that was in effect for the last ten years and concentrating the power and responsibility for the direction of the fleet in the hands of the minister of marine. Under this new order, Admiral Dikoff, who was appointed a few days ago to succeed Vice Admiral Birloff as commander in chief of the fleet, becomes virtually the commanding admiral and is in direct charge of all ships, their personnel and the technical strategic administration of the navy.

TELLS OF CANADA'S FRIENDSHIP.

Secretary Root Pleased with Reception Given Him in Dominion. Secretary Root returned to Washington from his visit to Canada with the most pleasant impression. He took occasion repeatedly to speak of the very satisfactory reception which he had and of the good sense and friendship which had been shown by Canadian officials with whom he came in contact. "My visit to Canada," said Mr. Root, "gave out of an entirely new angle, and more than any other, has been a lesson in the friendly relations which exist between the United States and Canada. These are matters of which I cannot speak too highly. It is understood in Washington that Secretary Root's visit to Canada really paved the way to an adjustment of differences between the two countries on the part of James Bryce, the new ambassador, on Feb. 25.

MAN KILLS SLEEPING WIFE.

Husband Then Fires Bullet Into Own Breast and May Die. Dated, Schick, 40 years of age, shot and killed his wife who was sleeping in bed in Detroit, and then fired a bullet into his own breast. He is believed to be dying in a hospital. The shooting followed a long heated quarrel between the wife and the husband. The couple had quarreled frequently of late. They have seven children ranging from 2 to 17 years of age. Mrs. Schick came from Chicago a few days ago.

Old Masters Held Indecent.

The Omaha courts have decided that works of art by famous painters, including Van Dyke, Rubens, and Van der Werf, are indecent and that reproductions of them cannot be sold in Omaha stores. For persisting in their sale John Greenberg was fined and warned that on the next occasion he would be sent to jail.

Big Cotton Mill Burns.

Five boys were burned to death and a number of men and women were injured in jumping from the windows when one of the largest mills of the Cocomo Manufacturing Company, makers of cotton goods, was destroyed by fire in Dover, N. H.

Explosion Kills Twelve or More.

Twelve men or more were killed and a hundred others were rescued from death after an explosion occurred in the Pennsylvania company's mine at Lorain, W. Va. The explosion was due to an explosion of fire damp. Five of the dead were Americans, the others Italians.

Nine Are Blown to Pieces.

Nine men, all foreigners, were blown to pieces by a dynamite explosion in the Tidewater railroad near Petersburg, Va. The laborers were at dinner and a quantity of the explosive which was being thawed in front of a fire blew up.

\$200,000 Courthouse Destroyed.

The Columbia County court house in Hudson, N. Y., was burned with a loss of \$200,000. The building was erected in 1900 and was a three-story structure of white marble.

Mother and Son Perish in Fire.

Rachel Piles, aged 50, a soldier's widow, and her son Jonathan, 38, both died, were burned to death in a fire which broke out at Dixon's Mills. Ohio. Neighbors found the skeletons among the ruins.

Higher Wages for Textile Workers.

The 10,000 textile workers of Philadelphia have been granted an increase in wages of 10 to 15 per cent. The schedules will go into effect Feb. 1.

Natural Gas Shortage.

With the mercury hovering about zero there was much suffering from a natural gas shortage in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the surrounding towns.

Lover of 18 Years Ends Life.

The body of John L. Hart, aged 13, was found hanging in the barn of a relative at Stowe, near Waterville, Me. His act of self-destruction was attributed to a playful remark made by a young girl companion who said she did not like him.

Cattle Company Sells Out.

The Franklin Cattle Company, the largest range cattle company in the West, has sold its entire herd of 80,000 head of cattle in South Dakota and will go out of business. Dr. H. Harrison is a member of the firm.

Damage Is Not Large.

The report of the officers appointed by Major Glenn to investigate the damage done by the recruits who looted in Columbus, Ohio, has been submitted and the damage is given at only \$35.

Explosion in Serbian Palace.

A mysterious explosion occurred at the palace in Belgrade, Serbia, which shattered many windows of the palace. It is stated that the explosion resulted from having a quantity of gunpowder and cartridges too near a stove in the private apartments of the crown prince. Nobody was injured by the explosion.

BODY OF BOY FOUND.

Remains of Ten-Year-Old Lad Taken From Ice in River.

What may prove to be the murder of a 10-year-old boy was disclosed Thursday morning when the body of Walter Krupa was found frozen in the ice in the Calumet river in Chicago. The lad had been missing since Dec. 15. The police are in possession of information that the boy was struck and killed by a wagon about 5:30 o'clock of the day he disappeared and that the driver of the wagon placed the body in his vehicle and drove away. A woman is said to have witnessed the accident. The woman said the boy was playing on the river bank when a cart used for hauling dirt knocked him down. She declared that the driver alighted from the wagon and, after picking up the unconscious body of the child, placed it in the vehicle and drove away. The woman followed the wagon for some distance, but that the driver lashed his horse and disappeared. The body was found at 100th and 110th streets by Nicholas Janssen, who was walking along the river bank when he saw a pile of shoes protruding from the ice. Janssen notified the police, who, after half an hour's work, succeeded in chopping the body out of the ice. The body was identified by Mrs. Anna Krupa as that of her son, Walter. She said she sent the boy to a grocery on the evening of Dec. 15. He did not return, and his fate was a mystery until the finding of the body. The South Chicago police say the boy was of feeble mind.

SOLDIERS ON RAMPAGE.

Men, to Avenue, Comrade, Break Doors and Windows.

More than a score of soldiers from the United States recruiting station in Columbus, Ohio, went on a wild rampage in what is known as the wholesale district and caused great havoc by hurling stones, bricks and sticks through the windows of stores, saloons and residences. Upon learning of the depredations committed by the men, Major Glenn, the commanding officer at the barracks, sent out a detail of 200 soldiers, and thirty of the alleged murderers were rounded up and placed in the guardhouse at the post. Major Glenn's police had adequate punishment meted out to all offenders. The action of the soldiers was the result, it is said, of a cutting affair which occurred in a Locust alley resort, in which a soldier was worsted by a negro and ejected from the place. The following night a crowd of soldiers, including the avowed purpose, it is said, of wreaking vengeance upon the negro. Being unable to find the man concerned in the assault, it is said the soldiers started in the work of destruction. Concentrating in front of a grocery store, the soldiers hurled rocks and sticks through the doors and windows. Eight patrons who were in the place were showered with these missiles.

SCORES INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Former Governor McConnell of Idaho Alleges Awful Conditions.

Former Gov. McConnell of Idaho charges gross mismanagement of the Indian schools and alleges the system by which young Indian girls are taken from their parents and sent to the schools. He alleges that the teachers practice cruelty upon their charges. Blame for these alleged conditions he places upon Secretary Freeman. Mr. McConnell further says that the officials of the Interior Department conceal the state of affairs from the President. The reservation schools are badly overcrowded, he asserts, and the agents try to secure as large a per capita appropriation as possible. He claims to have seen instances in which Indian boys were running tuberculosis sanatoria were compelled to sleep in filthy huts.

RICHMOND VANDERBILT BY FIRE.

Three Blazes Threaten City and Cause Loss of Over \$100,000.

Fire in the Williams building in Richmond, Va., which destroyed the Richmond Light Infantry armory and equipment, the Southern and Atlantic express offices and a branch of the Salsburg Tobacco Company, entailing a loss of about \$200,000, was followed by two other fires, one in the large lumber plant of Whitehurst & Owen and the other in the building occupied by B. E. Johnson Publishing Company and the Southern Paper Company. The loss on all the fires exclusive of that in the B. E. Johnson building, is \$245,000.

MAD SHOTS ATTACK FARMER.

Countrymen in So Badly Wounded by Animals He May Die.

Ray Levering, a young farmer near Mount Vernon, Ohio, was the victim of a struggle with two mad pigs, in which he was perhaps fatally injured before he killed the animals. The pigs were fighting in a pen when Levering attempted to separate them. They immediately turned on him and a desperate struggle followed. Levering's clothes were torn from his body and he was terribly lacerated by the pigs fastening their teeth in his flesh. As a last resort he jerked a board from the fence and dispatched both animals. Physicians say he cannot live.

Quake Cuts Texas Oil Flow.

The Mexican gulf coast oil fields have decreased their production over 45 per cent since a quake, and the cause is attributed to seismic disturbances.

Bank Fails owing \$77,000.

The Merchants and Farmers Bank of Fairmont, Minn., has suspended payment to depositors. The bank is managed by Percy Wallaston, Jr., who is said to be on his way home from a visit to Britain.

Dis Without Confession.

Robert Hall, a young farmer, charged with having murdered Miss Mary Glass, a school teacher, in the school house at Whitewater, Kan., died without making a confession. He tore a bandage from his throat and refused to take nourishment.

Royalists Win in Germany.

The German government won a decisive victory in the election for a new Reichstag, gaining at least twenty seats, and saving the first district of Berlin, the home of the Kaiser, from the socialists, who received a bad defeat.

11th Meet Got Consent.

Judge Hallam at St. Paul enjoined the Great Northern Railroad Company from leasing \$60,000,000 new stock without first getting the consent of the State railroad and warehouse commission.

Bailey May Lose Seat.

Senator Bailey has been elected by the Legislature of Austin, Texas, but may lose his seat, as he is pledged to resign if the charges against him are sustained, which his opponents promise.

TRUST ROADS ARE HIT

OPPRESSIVE COMBINATION OF BIG FUEL LINES.

Interstate Commerce Commission Urges Congress to Act in Matter—Unknown Person Places Dynamite on Portland Car Track.

An unlawful and oppressive combination of the great coal-carrying roads of the East is charged by the interstate commerce commission in a report transmitted to Congress the other day. A great trust by which the price of fuel to millions of people has been increased is also shown to exist through the ownership of vast mining properties by the confederated railroads or by their officials. The Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads are declared to be the dominating powers of the huge railway combination by the report, which says that these systems have gained control of the Baltimore and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, Philadelphia and Reading roads, practically abolishing competition between the carriers of coal. Among other recommendations the commission urges that carriers of their own kind be forbidden to own or have any interest, directly or indirectly, in any operating coal properties, except such as are exclusively for their own use.

SAYS PRETTY GIRL IS WITCH.

Farmer Asserts She Cast Spell on Son and Whole Family.

Jacob Janssen, a wealthy farmer of Boyd county, Neb., believes that witchcraft of the old Salem sort is still to be met with in this country. He appeared in the office of the county attorney, J. P. Putte, with a complaint to the effect that Miss Jennie Savaris, a witch and a girl, was guilty of practicing witchcraft with a request that she be arrested and made to answer for her alleged crimes. Janssen, who is 70 years old, told his story with tears in his eyes. His 20-year-old daughter was with him. Miss Savaris is attractive and is employed as a saleswoman in a big general store in Spencer. Janssen alleges that his son, 21 years old, went to a dance and while walking with Miss Savaris he found suddenly that he was unable to put one of his feet on the floor. He was led to a seat and became hysterical, insisting that he was bewitched. He alleged that the girl with whom he danced had bewitched him. He went into an open air and after a time the spell wore off. Later in the evening unable to resist he danced with the young woman again with the same result. This time the spell did not wear off until some time in the forenoon, when he and his son and daughter were taken to the county jail. The young man was sent from his home to another part of the State finally in the hope that the alleged witch's spell might be broken for good. After he was sent away, however, the father declared, spells were cast upon other members of his family, his stock belonging to him died, his farm was deeply dispossessed, and that there was no law on the statute books of Nebraska to punish witchcraft.

PUT DYNAMITE ON TRACK.

Plotting to Kill in Wreck Trains; at One of Many Lives.

A stick of dynamite weighing one and a half pounds and set with four caps, was found just inside the mile on the St. Johns division of the Portland, Ore., Railway, Light and Power Company shortly after dark. The dynamite was apparently placed on the rail with a view to blowing up the train of the heavy freight cars on the St. Johns line. The fact caused the immediate closing of the line and the removal of the dynamite. The plot was a desperate one, and the scene of the plot near Portland station. Detectives are hunting the would-be murderers. The reason for the attempt is not known.

For Ventilation Privilege.

Agencies without protest of the right, the French chamber of deputies adopted the bill for the automatic granting of decrees of divorce if crime party persists in a suit for three years. M. Lascas, anti-semitic, declared that the measure would make the family life practically dissoluble at will.

Coal Famine in More Acute.

Daily reports are coming from North Dakota telling of the exhaustion of fuel. The railroads have failed to supply many of the towns and the coal problem is assuming great proportions. North Dakota, N. D., reports all fuel of every description exhausted, and says it must have relief immediately.

Blow Open Vault, Leave \$4,000.

In Crittenden, Ky., citizens were aroused by a loud explosion and a fire broke out in the Tobacco Growers' Deposit bank. The bank was blown to pieces. The robbers were evidently frightened away, as they took only \$500, leaving \$4,000 in the vault.

Shoots Daughter and Girl Friend.

In Rochester, Edwin Daniels, aged 70, excited by a breakfast table discussion, drew a revolver and shot his daughter, Miss Emma Daniels, and Miss M. C. Taber. Miss Daniels sustained merely a scalp wound, while Miss Taber was shot in the back, her injury being serious.

Slays Victim in Self-Defense.

At Healy camp on the new Southern Pacific line from Moctezuma to Guaymas, eight miles from Moctezuma, Sonora, Mexico, Bert Sealey, a noted Arizona cowboy, single-handed shot and killed six Mexican bandits. Sealey, it is said, made his wholesale slaughter in self-defense.

Stevens Will Be Named.

Announcement was made at the War Department in Washington that the office of chairman and chief engineer of the Italian canal commission would be combined and that Mr. Stevens, the present chief engineer, would be given the appointment.

Disaster in Colorado Mine.

Twenty miners are reported to have been killed in an explosion at a Colorado Fuel and Iron Company mine at Primero, Colo., and the death list may even exceed that number. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by a windy shot.

Fire Destroys Theater.

The Academy of Music at Ninth and D streets, Northwest, Washington, was destroyed by fire of unknown origin. So far as can be learned the loss is estimated between \$40,000 and \$50,000. The building was insured for \$75,000.

Great Consequences Predicted.

A fall in the price of cereals and a vast increase in crops is predicted as the result of the reported discovery by an English chemist of a method of obtaining nitric acid from the air.

THAW TRIAL BEGINS.

MILLIONAIRE CHARGED WITH MURDERING WHITE.

One of the Most Remarkable Trials in the Criminal History of New York—Result Watched by Notables in Two Continents.

The great Thaw trial is on in New York. The fight to save Harry Kendall Thaw from death in the electric chair for the slaying of Architect Stanford White began Wednesday morning before Justice Fitzgerald. The drawing of the jury to try the young Pittsburgh millionaire began with the opening of court.

Long before the hour set for the trial, crowds flocked to the Criminal Court's building and filled the stands. An hour before the trial began the crowd was driven into the street and every entrance guarded by police. Only talesmen and reporters were allowed to enter the courtroom. The trial overshadowed the Mullinix and Patrick trials. Over 200 newspaper men made application for admission to the trial. No spectators were allowed in the trial room. There were correspondents from Paris, London and Berlin and on the lower floor of the building cable and telegraph offices were installed.

Outside, crowds waited to get a glimpse of the prisoner as he passed over the bridge of signs. It was only a fleeting glimpse of a shadow outlined on an opaque sheet of glass, but the curious had waited hours to see that shadow and life was satisfied. Thaw came to his trial for the murder of Stanford White on the roof of Madison Square Garden on the night of June 23, last year. The millionaire prisoner believed that White was seeking to separate him from his wife, the beautiful Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, the artist model. Emotional hostility is the defense offered to save the young Pittsburgh youth from the electric chair.

When Justice Fitzgerald took his seat in court and Harry Thaw had been brought from the prisoners' pen to his seat beside the counsel table, a trial was begun that will remain perhaps forever in the pages of criminal history in New York without a parallel. All the elements of a tragedy are woven in the warp and woof of his case. All the characters of the stage world and of the gay Bohemia of a great city: a thief's sister, a countess.

SCENE IN THE COURT ROOM WHEN HARRY K. THAW WAS PLACED ON TRIAL.



In the foreground is shown D. M. Delmas, the lawyer engaged to save the life of Stanford White's slayer; sitting beside him is District Attorney Jerome to the rear of Mr. Delmas and a little to his left is the defendant's brother, who is the Countess of Yarnmouth, who came from England to aid her brother; the shooting in Madison Square Garden.

A beautiful model known all over the world; a famous architect whose love of youth and beauty brought him violent death; and a youthful spendthrift.



millionaire play leading parts in this tragedy that had for its ending the shooting of Stanford White by Harry Thaw on the crowded and gaily-lighted roof of Madison Square Garden. No mystery veils this remarkable case. Thaw killed the man whom all might see, and held the smoking revolver in his hand until an officer took him by the arm.

In the Thaw party were Mrs. William Thaw, mother of Harry Thaw; Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, the artist model; the Countess of Yarnmouth, the titled sister of the defendant; Mrs. George Carnegie, a sister of Thaw, and Miss May McKenzle, a chorus girl friend of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw. The party was accompanied by Edward Thaw, a brother of Thaw, and George Carnegie.

SHONTS QUITS CANAL POST.

Leaves to Become President of New York Interborough.

Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Interborough canal commission, has resigned to become president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Shonts is a party of New York, who August 1st, 1904, was authorized to become president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. It was learned authoritatively that Shonts will be succeeded by John P. Stoen, the chairman of the New York City Board of Transportation. Shonts is a high-spirited, energetic man, who has been in the canal work for many years.

Gov. Ansel of South Carolina, in his message to the General Assembly, has recommended the enactment of a law creating a State railway commission. Five bills calling for a 2-cent fare were introduced in the Legislature at Des Moines, Iowa. These bills also were sent in calling for the enactment of a primary law.

The lower house in Missouri at Jefferson City passed a bill taxing undivided profits of corporations, other than railroads, in excess of 50 per cent of the capital stock of corporations, other than railroads. The lower house of the Legislature at Little Rock, Ark., defeated the Senate resolution commending President Roosevelt.

WORK OF MANY STATE LEGISLATURES.

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The lower house in Missouri at Jefferson City passed a bill taxing undivided profits of corporations, other than railroads, in excess of 50 per cent of the capital stock of corporations, other than railroads.

The lower house of the Legislature at Little Rock, Ark., defeated the Senate resolution commending President Roosevelt.

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Buy the Harrison Wagon.

The Best on Wheels.

For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

HIS MISSION 'N CALLENTÉ.

Miner in Town During Flood Was Not After Water.

Kenneth C. Kerr, of the Salt Lake route, is telling a story about a flood in the south end of the great Meadow valley in the Nevada "wild" district. The streets of Caliente were almost entirely under water before that time Caliente was a dry, dusty town and the miners came there with pack horses to take water from the local supply out to the mines. The second day Caliente was flooded and old miners who would not be out of the flood came to town with two pack animals carrying receptacles for water. No water had reached the town in two days. The water had reached the hotel. In the doorway of the building stood a black man. When the miner saw the man, he smiled.

"He, 'Plick!" he called. "I see you've swum to town to get a little water."

"Yes, wrong," came the reply. "I ain't after water."

"What do you want, then?"

"I'm going to buy a pair of shoes of good dry hard back with me to that arid country," said he, solemnly.

—Burrton Post.

CENTENARIANS OF THE WORLD

Bulgaria Easily Holds Record for Long-Lived People.

A German newspaper has made a careful study of the records in all countries and has found that Bulgaria easily holds the record for long-lived people. It has 55,000,000 people, but 55 subjects are more than 100 years old. France, with 35,000,000 people, has 212 persons over 100 years old. The United States has 100,000,000 people, but only 100 persons over 100 years old. The average life expectancy in Bulgaria is 45 years, while in the United States it is 40 years. The average life expectancy in France is 42 years, and in the United States it is 40 years. The average life expectancy in Germany is 45 years, and in the United States it is 40 years. The average life expectancy in Italy is 40 years, and in the United States it is 40 years. The average life expectancy in Japan is 45 years, and in the United States it is 40 years. The average life expectancy in China is 40 years, and in the United States it is 40 years. The average life expectancy in India is 40 years, and in the United States it is 40 years. The average life expectancy in Africa is 40 years, and in the United States it is 40 years. The average life expectancy in South America is 40 years, and in the United States it is 40 years. The average life expectancy in Europe is 45 years, and in the United States it is 40 years. The average life expectancy in Asia is 40 years, and in the United States it is 40 years. The average life expectancy in Australia is 40 years, and in the United States it is 40 years. The average life expectancy in New Zealand is 40 years, and in the United States it is 40 years. The average life expectancy in the United States is 40 years.

Proved Her Proposition.

Timothy West, of a family in Dixie, who recently

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Also to Party of Complaint, if He Followed Instructions.

About the middle of the last century the late Luther Chapman was a

conspicuous member of the Chicago

class of lawyers and, although not

regarded by many of his associates

as a very brilliant lawyer, was con-

sidered one of the "best read" lawyers

in the Granite state. The following

anecdote is related of him:

"It is said that at one time he was

defendant in a suit brought against

him by Cyrus Merrifield, which,

though very small in magnitude, main-

tained its place upon the court docket

through many successive terms and

afforded much amusement among his

professional brethren. Whenever a

term of court commenced, and he ap-

peared, their first inquiry would be

concerning the progress of the Mer-

rifield suit.

"On one of these occasions he was

asked how he got along with Mer-

rifield to which he replied: "I guess

the suits are done. I told Mer-

rifield the other day that I would give

him \$10 and he might go to hell, and

I rather think he will do it."

—Burrton Post.

SENT CRANK AWAY IN TRANCE.

Quick Wit of Lawyer Got Rid of Ob-

jectionable Caller.

Guy, Guild of Massachusetts, had

visit from a crank with a message

from his wife, who was in the

hospital. The crank was a

man who had been in the

hospital for some time and

was in a very bad way. He

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ONLY A TEMPORARY CRAZE.

Pilgrims From "the Other Side" Lapse

Into "United States" Again.

Recurrent peril, threatening our

American speech, becomes imminent

about this time of year. For there

are returns from "the other side" the

traveler, rather more likely to be

an invader, who, swollen with the

pride of her first ocean voyage, having

stuffed her trunk to bursting with

valuable articles, gets even with a

middle-class government by smug-

gling in a warranted British accent

for herself and family. Upon her

aid tongue such useful little words

as "were" and "been" suffer a sea-

change into something "rich" and

strange, approximating, respectively,

the verb "garment" and the popu-

lar name of a common vegetable. One

even encounters accents which distort

"elect" into "elck," but the mal-

document is happy in most cases

only temporary. The family, de-

spite pains and patient correction,

fall from grace. Presently the en-

thusiasm gives place to lapsing. The

imperfectly educated into the con-

ventional state of George Ade's

using social light who every Satur-

day "took a bath in the bathtub."

And long before the sewing circle has

heard the last of her views of the

lower and the intricacies of

general currency the beautiful

atmosphere of Pontiac, Mich.,

of Pontiac, Mich., has gone its way

and the returned expatriate's com-

mon speech is according to the

Noah Webster unabridged—Collier's Week-

ly.

MIXED HIS BUSINESS 'JP.

Absotmindedness Badly Marred So-

lemnity of Occasion.

Not far from Worcester, Mass.,

there lived some years ago a man

who combined the business of rural

and urban with that of miller. He

had a small acreage of land that

was devoted to his dignity when

in the presence of death. One of

those who was upon him when he

was officiating at the funeral of a

worthy woman who had been one of

the most popular leaders of the coun-

try society.

The funeral was at the home of the

family, and more people attended

than could be seated inside the house.

As many were standing all the en-

trance when the time arrived for

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Little Things That are Well Worth

Keeping in Memory.

To straighten whalebone soap for a

few minutes in lukewarm water, then

press straight with a slightly warm

flatiron.

When cleaning brass add a little

methylated spirit to whatever polish

you may be using. It not only helps

to remove stains, but also prevents

the brass from tarnishing again so

quickly.

Tortoise shell combs should occa-

sionally be well rubbed with the palm

of the hand to restore their brightness.

If very dull, just a suspicion of sweat

oil may be used, but as a rule a rub

with the palm of the hand only is

quite sufficient.

To clean feathers, wash in gasoline,

which can be procured at most oil

shops. Shake till dry, and then curl

with a comb or stiff knife. But re-

member that gasoline is highly in-

flammable, and should not on any account

be used in a room in which there is a

fire or artificial heat of any kind. Out-

side of doors is really the best place to use

it.

Starboard things should be rather

damp for ironing. If ironed when too

dry the starch is really thrown away,

as it does not stiffen at all.

After washing deerskins or ewes-

skins, turn them inside down and allow

water from the contents to run out

over them. In about five minutes

they will be beautifully dry inside,

and if the outside is carefully

wiped and rubbed they will sparkle

beautifully.

A hint for frosty weather. Windows

often need cleaning when it is so cold

that if water were used it would at

once freeze on them. Try using paraf-

in instead; a rag dipped in it will

clean glass perfectly, and give it a

brightness impossible to obtain with

water. Tissue paper makes a good

paper, or, in fact, almost any soft

paper.

PROPER CARE OF THE SINK.

Precautions That are Absolutely Nec-

essary to Health.

All wood should be removed from a

sink, according to Good Housekeep-

ing, and replaced with a porcelain

sink, back and sides; that being too

expensive, then use slate, zinc or cop-

per. The material should be absolute-

ly impervious to moisture and with-

KEPT HIM AT BUSINESS.

Photograph Corrected Officials Weak-

ness for Filtration.

"During the times of Harrison's ad-

ministration," said Senator Dubois of

Ohio in his committee room, "there

was a tall, lean clerk in the postoffice

department whose ingenuity I much

admired. I wish I could remember

his name or know what ever became

of him. He was stenographer to an

important official who, in the dicta-

tion of letters, was the worst ever.

"This official's weakness was gaz-

ing out of the window upon F street

as he answered his correspondence.

With one eye to the windward he

would talk along in loud sentences till

a high stepping horse or a flashy bit

of military passed. Then his voice

would graduate into nothingness, leav-

ing his stenographer with a stump. Com-

ing to life again with the passing of

the object he had been admiring, he

would begin to read the next letter.

"Read that last sentence, please."

"This sort of performance was kept

up interminably. The letters were

about as bad as they could be and

generally had to be rewritten the suc-

ceeding day.

"An agent for a photograph then

came along and sought to

use the instructions for use in

corrections. The agent got only

an in reception from everybody in

the department except this one clerk.

He was bright enough to see its op-

portunity and a photograph was in-

stantly made. It proved the taming of

that fiery old official. He faced no more

trouble of that kind in the postoffice

department. Tied down to the

staring tube of the instrument he

devoted his letters in finished phrases

and the government undoubtedly

saved many dollars in the expenditure

of clerical energy.—Washington Post.

Congressman Caught by Old Dodge.

PLEASURE OF EASTERN WOMEN.

Their Main Occupation the Divers-

sions of the Toilet.

An eastern lady of high degree

spends an amount of time over her

toilet that would quite astonish the

most fashionable society lady. First

she has her hair dressed by her maid,